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WARSAW PACT SESSION, PROPOSAL PRAISED IN PRESS

CTK: Western Reaction Noted

LD061836 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 6 Jan 83

[By Michael Janata]

[Text] Prague -- The first reaction of Western politicians to the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force between the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic pact indicates that the West has taken a cautious, reserved stand.

NATO circles in Brussels have declined to comment the proposal, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that it will be carefully studied. British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym expressed the same view and added that similar treaties in the past did not prevent aggression, and that the best "treaty" is the doctrine of the North Atlantic Pact.

Great Britain which is the most ardent advocate of the U.S. policy of confrontation, went this time further than the United States whose Department of State thus far refrained from making any comment on the Warsaw Treaty proposal. President Ronald Reagan even said that the proposals are something that have to be taken into consideration.

His tone was in sharp contrast with his usual anti-Soviet rhetorics, so that White House officials hastened to add that the President's statement does not mean that the United States is taking the proposal for a treaty on non-use of force seriously. It was a new tactic to counter Soviet proposals, they said.

The effort to degrade the new vitally important initiative ensuing from the meeting of the supreme representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states to a "propaganda manoeuvre" is also evident in a number of agency and press reports. The REUTER agency claimed that the governments of the Western states are disappointed by the poor results of the Prague session, although no official reactions of these states have been announced. The agency therefore referred to unnamed Western officials and prominent observers who described the idea to conclude a non-aggression treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty as "generally doubtful."

TRYBUNA LUDU: Debates 'Very Fruitful'

LD061240 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 6 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 6 Jan -- In a dispatch by its Prague correspondent, TRYBUNA LUDU said:

"The states of the Warsaw Treaty, among them Poland, have given an unequivocal common reply to the American policy of confrontation. This is a reply of peace for Europe and the world, a reply full of dignity which stems from the socialist states' sense of strength, unity and class responsibility for the security of their nations and countries and for implementation of the lofty ideal of peaceful international cooperation.

"In spite of confrontational strivings marking the American imperialism, that of the NATO and other countries, the socialist world is proposing a concrete peaceful road of solving difficult problems," TRYBUNA LUDU noted.

"Negotiation and adoption of a model of mutual relations between states of the Warsaw Treaty, of NATO and other states, offers a new realistic chance for averting the nuclear war, preserving and consolidating detente and strengthening security and development of international cooperation," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

The PUWP CC paper underlined that "to the very fruitful Prague debates, whose results are listed in the communique, the Polish delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski has made an important contribution".

"The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee chaired the first part of the deliberations and delivered an important statement in the next part. The fraternal countries demonstrated a very friendly attitude towards Poland, showed understanding for our difficult problems and expressed support for the policy of the PUWP and actions of the state," TRYBUNA LUDU stressed.

"The foreign policy pursued by the Polish United Workers Party and our socialist state has been and remains a policy of peace, a policy of unity of the socialist community and a policy of international understanding. An expression of such standpoint has been the support for common evaluations, postulates and proposals contained in the document on the Prague conference, the supreme political organ of the Warsaw Treaty," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

PAP: Polish Press Reviewed

LD071014 Warsaw PAP in English 0720 GMT 7 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] "The political declaration is a document of momentous importance for the fate of Europe and the world. It deserves very close attention as it was adopted at a time of serious tension in international relations, especially on our continent, and it points out the road to easing that tension and its removal in the further prospect," said TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary on the declaration adopted by the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

"The essence of the policy of the Warsaw Treaty countries is the commitment of their entire potential to the cause of the supreme importance: The finding of a realistic way out of the present situation so as not to violate the security of either side.

"The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries propose the freezing of nuclear arsenals at their present level. The Political Consultative Committee also proposes termination of work on new systems of nuclear weapons and their production.

"If these proposals were approved the feverish activity towards the development of weapons would be freed from constant tension and it would become possible to embark on the second state -- reduction of nuclear armaments, still making sure that the principle of equal security of the parties concerned is preserved," continued the paper.

The paper went on: "Another relevant proposal of the Political Consultative Committee is the proposal not to spread the scope of activity of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. If the proposal is accepted, the local conflicts in Asia, Africa, Latin America or Oceania will not threaten the dragging into them of either both groupings or the super powers which play a key role in them. Acceptance of this proposal would also help accelerate solution of the Middle East conflict.

"Extremely important is the proposal of the Political Consultative Committee concerning conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states," stressed TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The Political Consultative Committee also drew attention to a matter of direct concern for the Poles. It emphasizes, namely, that Polish internal matters are and will continue to be solved by Poland alone. The Warsaw Treaty member states resolutely condemned all actions against our country taken by the United States and certain other Western states," TRYBUNA LUDU said further.

"The declaration of the Political Consultative Committee is a powerful concrete peace inspiration which offers, already now, the possibility to start work on a matter of the utmost importance for Europe and the world: The diverting of our globe from a dangerous path and creating for Europe and the entire mankind prospects for life in peace and possibility to solve global and burning problems," said TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY said that the Prague declaration "is not only a response to the political state of affairs. The programme of constructive actions was also worked out. They could be advantageous to all peoples of Europe."

"The socialist countries are of the opinion that it is necessary to pass to disarmament before it is too late," the daily stressed and went on to say: The Warsaw Treaty states make a proposal to NATO states to sign a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The proposal provides for not being first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against another side, that is, for not using military force at all.

"Socialist countries expect the West to approach this proposal in a careful and constructive manner. This is the road to politically solve burning questions and also the way of building confidence among nations. It would be the worst thing to idly watch the development of events and to treat them as an element that cannot be influenced by man. Politics is not an element and detente is not a dead notion. This is confirmed by the spirit and the contents of the Prague declaration alike. It is a concrete invitation to a dialogue without any pre-conditions and to cooperation for the benefit of peace," ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

"Most evidently avoiding to adopt a stand that could turn out to be incompatible with the Washington one, official circles in Bonn assumed a wait-and-see attitude," ZYCIE WARSZAWY Bonn correspondent wrote.

"Despite the concordant formal reticence, differences in accents and promoted objectives can clearly be seen. When trying to belittle the significance of the voice from Prague and branding the SPD stand as too pro-Soviet, representatives of the FDP and especially the CDU/CSU call for the defence of NATO's hitherto tough line. The Social-Democrats, on the other hand, view them (the Prague initiatives) as another chance for invigorating the East-West disarmament dialogue and making it more precise.

"Hans-Jochen Vogel, the SPD candidate for chancellor now staying in the U.S., is of an opinion that the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty can mean progress in strivings to eliminate violence from the international relations. The opinion of Horst Ehmke (deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag floor) was similar. He pointed to the 'line' of the latest initiative of socialist states as corresponding to the West's interests and perceived the possibility of attaining 'additional security' throughout Europe," ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent noted.

PAP: 'Important Initiative' Seen

LD062112 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 6 Jan 83

[By PAP commentator Zygmunt Nowak]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jan he new weighty initiative of the Warsaw Treaty state parties which consists in the offer to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on non-use of military force is undoubtedly the most important initiative of the first days of 1983 and, at the same time, a sign of consistent implementation of the peace policy of the entire socialist community initiated many years ago.

Especially since Ronald Reagan became U.S. President, the retreat of the West from the line of detente has taken place and the threat to peace has markedly increased. This is why the Soviet Union and other socialist states, in proposals renewed every few months, have been persistently searching for new ways of agreement with the West and for breaking the impasse.

1983 will be of immense significance for the future of Europe and the world. The NATO countries have announced the beginning of deployment this autumn of several hundred American-built nuclear missiles in five West European countries. If the nuclear arsenal on our continent is so significantly increased then the efforts to preserve peace will undoubtedly become still more difficult.

It is still time to prevent this from happening, although we must realise that time is running short. This is why the new proposals of the socialist countries are of such special importance. The stand taken in Prague by countries of the socialist community shows once more that possibilities still exist to overcome the dangers of a nuclear war which threatens to destroy the entire mankind. But it is necessary to put a halt to the arms race and attain a successful conclusion of the disarmament talks conducted in Geneva and Vienna.

Characterising the results of the Prague conference, the CPSU CC general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, declared that the further enhancing of our unity, our economic and defence potential is an answer to the scheming of aggressive imperialist circles seeking to stifle socialism. It will be right to say that linked with it directly is the security of our countries, as well as the fate of the world as a whole.

One manifestation of the tightening of unity of countries of the socialist community to save mankind from the worst has undoubtedly been the concerted condemnation by all the fraternal countries of all attempts at outside interference in the internal affairs of our country, as well as the illegal sanctions against Poland applied by the United States and certain and other NATO countries. Once more it has been confirmed that socialist Poland can always count on the moral, political and economic support of the fraternal socialist states.

PAP: 'Utmost Attention' Urged

LD061620 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 6 Jan 83

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Kaniewski]

[Text] Prague, 6 Jan -- The conference of the Political Consultative Committee which wound up in the Czechoslovak capital Prague last Wednesday noon deserves utmost attention for at least several reasons.

In the present tense international situation the states of the socialist community through their chief representatives came out against the policy of confrontation.

They reiterated their call for constructive political dialogue. They put forth concrete proposals aimed to preserve and consolidate detente. They confirmed their adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence between states having different social systems.

At this important moment they demonstrated unanimity of our community. The Prague declaration reveals a consistent approach, initiative and far-sightedness of the community of socialist states towards the problems of the world -- a divided world, which, however, must come to an agreement in order to live.

The unanimously-adopted declaration of the participants in the Prague debates is an expression of the sense of responsibility on the part of the states of our community for the preservation and consolidation of world peace and security; for the continuation of detente processes.

The document points to a dangerous rise in international tension, including the nuclear threat in particular. Its signatories believe however in the possibility to overcome the present dangerous stage of international relations and they indicate how to achieve it.

Among the many disarmament and detente initiatives put forth by the states of our community and named in the Prague document, a special place holds the proposal for a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the states of our political-defensive alliance and the NATO states.

This is a new proposal, but also referring to the readiness to dissolve simultaneously both groupings -- the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic pact -- which has been consistently declared for a dozen or so years.

The Prague meeting laid down a common line of action for our community in international matters. It contributed to strengthening the cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty's member states, to deepening mutual understanding among them, and to coordination of their actions.

Participants in the meeting voiced support for Poland and showed understanding for the difficult problems the country is facing. Solidarity between the socialist states, their unity and mutual assistance are of decisive importance here.

The Prague summit expressed support for the actions taken by the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish state to overcome the social and economic crisis and promote normalization in Poland. Participants in the meeting stressed that socialist Poland can always count on moral, political, and economic support from brotherly countries.

At the same time, participants in the Prague summit firmly objected to any attempts to interfere from the outside in matters which are in exclusive competence of the Polish authorities. The assembly said such attempts will continue to meet with resolute opposition, and strongly condemned the anti-Polish restrictions imposed by the United States and some other Western countries.

Budapest: NATO Spokesman Questioned

LD062030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Peter Magyar telephone report from Brussels]

[Text] The NATO spokesman, whom I asked, asserted with some confusion that the Warsaw Pact proposal in essence contains nothing new. It had already been heard in 1958 and later in 1963, and neither time did NATO accept it. According to the spokesman, this proposal is virtually unnecessary since it has been stated already in the joint statement adopted at last summer's summit conference of the Atlantic alliance in Bonn.

I quote: The allies never wish to be the first to use their weapons, but to use them solely as a response to any attack on them. Naturally, the Prague declaration will be carefully studied, added the spokesman, and the reply will be thoroughly discussed.

As for the papers in Brussels, they treat the Prague proposal similarly: very cautiously, sceptically and reticently. It is very difficult to ease the tension between the two blocs. There is not the requisite trust -- this is the general opinion prevailing in the circles in Brussels -- for a nonaggression treaty or a similar agreement based on mutual promises. Beforehand, there would have to be concrete disarmament or arms limitation agreements.

In any case, the Prague proposal undeniably reflects peaceful intentions and precisely for this reason it arouses confusion in the extremist Atlantic circles.

MTI: 'Simple Way' to Peace Offered

LD071132 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, January 7 (MTI) -- From MTI's special correspondent Csaba Kis:

The proposal from the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee to NATO offers a new, logical and simple way to the consolidation of European peace and security.

The proposal is that NATO should reaffirm its frequently voiced non-aggressive intentions in an agreement, as the socialist countries are prepared to legally bind themselves not to be the first to use any kind of weapon against the West European countries where official propaganda keeps the public in terror of "blitzkrieg from the East."

Although such an agreement in itself would not promote the cause of disarmament -- on which Warsaw Treaty members have already made several concrete relevant proposals -- or force either side to make one-sided concessions and give up its security interests, it would contribute to the process of European and worldwide detente by creating a favourable atmosphere also for the solution of more difficult problems, as did the Helsinki Final Act.

BTA: 'Historical Value' Viewed

AU061550 Sofia BTA in English 1504 GMT 6 Jan 83

["Exceptionally Important Initiative" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 6 (BTA news analyst K. Radev) -- The political declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is an exceptionally important initiative. The declaration proposes to conclude an agreement on non-use of force and on maintaining peaceful relations with the member-countries of the North Atlantic pact, an agreement opened to all other countries, too.

This proposal has a historical value with lasting positive dimensions in the future. It points out with absolute clarity the only possible and correct way to reduce and remove tension in Europe and the world, to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between the peoples. It is a contribution to forestalling the danger of a nuclear conflict, to halting the arms race and for disarmament, for the establishing and further development of the process of detente. The realization of this very timely initiative fully complies with the interests and strivings of the people all over the globe.

The political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries sets an example of their love of peace and of their concern for the destiny of mankind. Its significance is particularly valuable in our time when at the fault of the imperialist circles the conflict situations multiply in international relations, situations which can lead to developments which cannot be foretold. But, as it is pointed out in the document, there are possibilities to overcome this dangerous stage. And these possibilities should be used on the widest scale. This is the command of our time. The most pressing task now is to preserve peace. Only the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the consolidation of trust and the wide-scale cooperation are the stable basis on which mutual relations between the peoples can be built.

Led by sincere striving for the improvement of the international climate, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries appeal for a wide-scale international cooperation in order to preserve civilization and life on the earth. They express readiness for a dialogue and cooperation with all. The reply to their proposal will be the real criterion of love for peace, real or not.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET IN PRAGUE

LD062218 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 7 TASS -- A regular meeting of the committee of the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states will take place in Prague, capital of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in the first half of January, 1983.

TV SPECIAL ON ANTONOV CASE SHOWN 6 JANUARY

AU071007 Sofia BTA in English 0814 GMT 7 Jan 83

["Bulgarian TV Film on the 'Antonov Case'" -- BTA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, January 7 (BTA) -- In the "World in Action" programme on the first channel of the Bulgarian television last night was shown the Bulgarian television film -- "The Antonov Case -- 'Evidence' and Facts".

The author of the film journalist Ivan Garelov, analyzes in it the international situation in which, as he underlines, "an unprecedented anti-Bulgarian campaign has been launched, a case which ranks among the top cases of the 20th century and is compared with the Leipzig trial against Georgi Dimitrov".

Mr Garelov noted that President Reagan should have experienced the greatest satisfaction with the development of the events (the noisy campaign round the so-called "Bulgarian connection"), because the American President was the man who proclaimed the new crusade against socialism. "Reagan administration was the administration which threw at the socialist countries the responsibility for international terrorism. The former state secretary of the United States of America, Alexander Haig, came out with a whole theory about Moscow's links with international terrorism. And two years after the creation of this theory the first opportunity to "prove" the authenticity of this theory has opened. The first and only, but what a stunning opportunity -- an attempt on the life of the pope...", Mr Garelov pointed out, stressing that the "Antonov case" thus entered the strategical interests of a super-power -- the United States of America.

Mr Garelov underlined that against the background of a sinister 'plot' against the pope the policy of exacerbation of the international relations, of maintaining tension, mistrust and insecurity in Europe and the world, a policy of excessive arming and confrontation can be easier accepted as 'farsighted'. He recalled the fact that the slanderous campaign has been fanned out at a time when the antiwar movement in Europe and America has unfolded on an unprecedented scale.

The link between the announcement of the martial law in Poland on December 12, 1981 and the "discovery" of the Italian special services on December 29, 1981, who had visited the prison and had found out that Agca is ready to give "new testimony", is assessed as the subtlest intrigue in the whole plot. "Since 455 years this has been the first pope who is not an Italian and -- how handy! -- a Pole. Directing the suspicions for the assassination attempt to Sofia and from there on further to Moscow can render a fresh impetus to the counterrevolution in Poland", stated Mr Garelov.

"The Antonov case -- 'Evidence' and Facts" film also presented excerpts from the film "The Man Who Shot at the Pope" of the American "NBC" company. Mr Garelov commented on the excerpts in which are made the following statements: "There is a strong evidence of a Soviet connection but it cannot be proved", or "Agca said that in the hotel in Sofia he got supplied with a gun but this cannot be proved", etc. Some absurdly naive episodes of the 'NBC' film were also shown as, for instance, the allegation that a note with the telephone number of the Bulgarian employee in Rome, Todor Ayvazov, was found in the pocket of Agca -- while Ayvazov actually had no telephone, the allegation that in Palma de Majorca Agca was offered the sum of three million West German marks at orders from the Turkish mafioso and trafficker Ugurlu (who according to the authors of the film was in good relations with the Bulgarian secret services) to kill the pope -- while Ugurlu at that time already was in a Turkish prison, etc. Mr Garelov paid special attention to the "evidence" of Bulgaria's responsibility for arms smuggling. An episode of the "NBC" film was shown in which the camera follows a Bulgarian heavy lorry and next shows a store of guns, rifles, hand grenades, anti-tank rockets... Mr Garelov notes: "This is a Bulgarian lorry, and this is a store of arms.

What is the connection between them? Are these arms taken from this lorry? Or are they seized in a Bulgarian automobile -- this or any other? No such statement is made, this is only hinted because otherwise it must be proved!"

Enumerating the so-called evidence from the film of the N.B.O., Ivan Garelov says: "This is everything which gives ground to the authors to conclude: At the time when Agca leaves Bulgaria on his way to Western Europe, it can already assumed that he has been drawn to the subversive network of the Bulgarian secret police, which means to the subversive network of the K.G.B. How can this be taken for sure? Without a single proof, only through the abuse of the authors in the conditional "can" and "maybe"?

Further on the film of the Bulgarian television analyses the propaganda campaign against against Bulgaria. "In that propaganda campaign Bulgaria is blamed for all Italian problems such as assassination attempts, coups, "Red Brigades", the abduction of General Dozier, the Mafia, the trafficking with drugs and weapons" says Garelov. The mystery has been fanned up throughout the Western Press reaching the point where behind all the black deeds and crimes in world history is seen the Bulgarian hand, the Bulgarian participation, the Bulgarian lead. All this would have sounded quite tragi-comically, has it not been for the fate of an innocent man and in this train of thoughts -- the fate of the whole mankind" says Garelov.

He goes on to stress that the aims of the campaign are not only the vilification of Bulgaria, her political and economic destabilization, not only the instigation of discords with other socialist countries, not only the discrediting of the new Soviet leadership, but also the spelling of a beginning for the new anti-communist crusade, the beginning of a new cold war, the worsening of the relations between the East and the West, a justification for the militaristic policy of the Washington administration.

In Rome the crew of the Bulgarian television analyses the so-called "evidence" against Antonov disproving them one by one. Before the camera is the manager of the hotel "Isa" in which Agca has stayed. It is insisted that no other but Antonov was the man to reserve a place for Agca in that hotel on the telephone. The manager of the hotel, Mr Paganeli Bernardino, says: "Someone telephoned here, a man with a foreign accent, he was not an Italian, this is sure". Asked by Garelov: "Do you have any reason to think that the person in question was of Bulgarian origin?" The manager of the hotel answers: "I cannot say anything for sure. Who can know who the foreigner has been: Bulgarian, American, British, Russian. That is what I told the Italian authorities as well. Who knows who has telephones?"

The television crew goes on to follow the route which, according to the testimony of Agca has been studied by him together with the Bulgarians Ayvazov and Antonov in the days preceding the attempted assassination. The film confirms the impossibility for Antonov to have participated in such an operation at the time when he has been at the Rome airport, for which there are sufficient proofs. Facts were cited revealing the evidence given by eyewitnesses, who prove Antonov's alibi.

Further on the film gives parts of the press conference given by the director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, held in Sofia on December the 17th, 1982, statements made by the Italian Luccio Albergo with whom Antonov has maintained business contacts, statements by Antonov's defence -- the Italian lawyer Guisseppe Consolo.

In conclusion the author of the film Ivan Garelov, stressing that the magistrate Martella has turned down the Bulgarian television plea for an interview, just like he has turned down all other requests for interview, says: "Whether it is precisely Martella or not, the fate of an innocent man depends on the Italian justice. His decisions will have an effect on the relations between Bulgaria and Italy, on the political climate in the whole world. In that respect, this is a great, I would even say a historical responsibility".

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE SUMMIT

AU051858 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 5 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, who attended the sitting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, returned to Bulgaria this evening. Mr Todor Zhivkov and the members of the delegation were paid a cordial see-off by Mr Gustav Husak, Mr Lubomir Strougal and other Czechoslovak leaders.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES IN SOFIA 6 JAN

AU061459 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Sofia today on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov. At Sofia airport Faruq Qaddumi was greeted by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy foreign ministers, and other Bulgarian officials.

Talks With Mladenov

AU062032 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 6 (BTA) -- A complete coincidence of the stands on the situation in the Middle East was found here today at the talks between the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, and the chairman of the Political Department of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Faruq Qaddumi.

They stressed in their talks that the actions committed by Israel and its permanent policy of genocide carried out with active support from the United States are aimed at splitting the independent Lebanese state and at suppressing the Palestinian resistance.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Faruq Qaddumi condemned the attempts at reviving the Camp David process and the strivings at attracting other Arab states towards the separate talks.

They stressed that the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem is possible only after the complete and final withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to found an independent state of their own.

They stressed the similarities of Soviet initiatives and the "Fes charter" for the settlement of the Middle East question.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Faruq Qaddumi emphasized during the talks the most suitable way towards the solution of the Middle East problem is to call an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Mr Petur Mladenov informed the guest of the results of the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and of the initiatives adopted with a view to averting a nuclear war and preserving peace in the world.

It was stated with satisfaction that the relations between Bulgaria and the Palestine Liberation Organization are following an upward trend of development and conviction was expressed that they will continue to strengthen in the future, too.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS SOVIET OVERTURES TO CHINA

AU301330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 82 p 6

[Josef Vlcek article: "The World in 1982; Asia; Picture Full of Contradictions"]

[Excerpt] At the beginning of September, 6 years after Mao Zedong's death, the Chinese Communist Party held its 12th congress in Beijing. The congress adopted new CPC statutes. Later the Chinese parliament adopted a new PRC Constitution. Did the congress intimate anything new in Chinese policy?

That question is now the focus of the attention of world affairs. Restoration of relations between the USSR and the PRC and resumption of dialogue on normalization of relations between the two states can be depicted as one of this year's positive events. Let us recall that this year the USSR has expressed itself in favor of improving Soviet-Chinese relations in the name of peace in the world, on the basis of equal principles acceptable to both sides and without preconditions. As L. I. Brezhnev stressed more than once, the Soviet Union was not and is not looking for confrontation with the PRC; on the contrary, it would like to build relations with it on the basis of good neighborliness. In this spirit CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov has now affirmed the Soviet Union's principled standpoints.

However, the Chinese side stipulates preconditions for renewing relations -- that the de facto situation in Afghanistan, Mongolia and Kampuchea be changed to correspond to Beijing's wishes. The Soviet Union rightly stresses that the interests of third countries cannot be the subject of Sino-Soviet negotiations.

CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN LIS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

NC062148 Paris AFP in English 2134 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, Jan 6 (AFP) -- Spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights organisation Ladislav Lis was arrested yesterday at his home north of Prague, sources close to the organisation said here today.

Lis, 56, is a former Czechoslovak Communist Party Official excluded from the party in 1969. He was notably the organiser of a clandestine party congress after the Warsaw Pact intervention in Prague in 1968.

Last June he accused the secret police of sending him intimidating letters demanding ransoms against the murder of his children.

HONECKER, GDR DELEGATION INSPECT PRAGUE SUBWAY

LD051832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Members of the GDR delegation attending the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states inspected the Prague subway today. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other comrades from the GDR were accompanied by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. During a ride on line C-1, Erich Honecker praised the technological and artistic standards of the subway.

DRA AIRLINE LINK TO REOPEN 9 JANUARY

LD061822 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Kabul [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- After a break of many years, the air link between Prague and Kabul, with a stop-over in Moscow, will be reopened Sunday January 9. The flights will be operated by the Afghan airlines company Ariana.

MTI REPORTS KADAR 5 JAN VISIT TO PRAGUE EMBASSY

LD061434 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, January 5 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, which attended the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, visited the Hungarian Embassy in Prague. Ambassador Bela Kovacs informed the delegation on the work of the embassy and the life of Hungarians resident in Prague.

CABINET APPROVES LAZAR REPORT ON PRAGUE SESSION

LD061806 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 6 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Government met in session Thursday and approved the report of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization member states.

The government evaluated the practice of regional and settlement planning and set the guidelines of further development. In order to increase democracy, local councils, administrative and state organs will be given more independence, and social and scientific institutions and the population a greater say in discussing different plan variations.

FIRST YEAR OF SMALL BUSINEES REFORM PRAISED

WA061350 Budapest HETFOI HIREK in Hungarian 13 December 82 p 3

[Text] The number of small businesses which have been established since the beginning of the year is 10,000 which is more than had been expected. Several further requests for licenses are now under consideration.

Interest in independent partnerships, business work partnerships, and partnerships with corporate rights was the strongest. Outfits for technical and management consultation, as well as brokerage firms channelling available capacities in various white-collar professions, were established. Later, more and more production and service-oriented businesses specializing, for example, in appliance repair, shipping, carpenter and tailor work came into existence. A business work partnership in Budapest, called Hipp-Hopp, serves the public by fixing household appliances and furniture, shopping in stores or buying theatre tickets for commission, and so forth. Small coops specializing in patent development or active as marriage brokers, organizers of weekend recreation or helpers of stranded motorists, also exist.

In the second half of the year, the number of enterprise work partnerships began to grow significantly. At present, there are more than 2,000 such partnerships, helping to realize business ideas at their respective enterprises. At the Danube Iron Works, for example, 100 such partnerships have been established. Their activities are highly beneficial for the enterprise. At IKV in Pecs, an enterprise business work partnership, for example, specializes in maintaining, painting, and insulating buildings.

In the last couple of months, business partnerships active in various lines of production exhibited considerable growth. Many of these partnerships are producing machine parts which were previously in short supply. For example, a partnership in the town of Nagykanizsa recycles scrap copper. Others, offering such services as cutting reeds, cleaning sewer pipes, or fattening pigs, have also made some financial gains.

Small business enterprises, through compliance with the law of supply and demand, do things which are needed by the national economy. It is also evident that only those outfits will survive which have already shown tangible results. As for the future, there is still an opportunity to cater to unsatisfied market needs and to utilize unused resources.

BRIEFS

FORMER CC MEMBER DIES -- Budapest, January 5 (MTI) -- Mrs Janosne Bugar, veteran of the Hungarian working class movement, former member of the HSWP Central Committee, member of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and vice-president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, has died after a long illness. Mrs Bugar, nee Katalin Vegh, was born in Budapest in 1921. She joined the working class movement in 1936 and became a member of the Hungarian Communist Party in 1945. From 1954 she had worked as secretary then general secretary of the Peace Council for three years. Between 1956 and 1964 she was secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and until her retirement in 1972, deputy general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Mrs Bugar was a member of the HSWP Central Committee from 1966 to 1980. She was one of the founders of the Democratic Federation of Hungarian Women, and from 1957 worked in the elected committees of the National Council of Hungarian Women. Mrs Bugar was also a member of the World Peace Council. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 5 Jan 83 LD]

NEW VESZPREM PROSECUTOR -- Dr Karoly Szijarto, supreme state prosecutor, has installed Dr Istvan Lakotos as the new chief public prosecutor of Veszprem County. He also presented the Order of Labor, in gold, to Dr (Akos Szilcz), former chief public prosecutor of Veszprem County, on the occasion of his retirement and in recognition of his effective work in leadership. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Jan 83 LD]

DEPUTY PREMIER MADEJ INTERVIEWED ON DEBTS

LD061544 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Interview with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej by unidentified reporter; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Deputy Premier, what about the state of Poland's indebtedness today? May we also consider those sad interest rates? [Passage indistinct]

[Answer] The situation at the moment is such that the annual interest on the borrowed capital amounts to a 12 or so percent. Let us say it amounts just now to 13-15 percent. What does this mean? That every borrowed dollar will accrue in interest another dollar in 6-7 years' time. Thus if we borrow $100 at 15 percent today, in about 7 years' time we will have to pay back $200. We have found ourselves in such a situation that at present we are not really able to repay the installments on the capital sum that we have borrowed, and in addition we cannot afford the interest.

[Question] And this magic figure is how many dollars?

[Answer] It is $25 billion. This is no magic. This is the state of affairs today, calculated exactly. These are not mushrooms in the forest; they are easy to count.

[Question] What should we do therefore? What conditions should we negotiate, Deputy Premier, which could prove to be a shot in the arm for our economy?

[Answer] Poland's annual exports to the Western countries are an estimated $5.5 billion. We want to negotiate such conditions so as to pay out of this $5.5 billion as little as possible. This is understandable. This is in our interest. This year we have negotiated quite reasonable conditions, as in principle we have repaid no installments of the capital sum due to private banks and only 50 percent of the interest due. Whether we will succeed in bargaining next year for better conditions I do not know. We will try.

Why do we hope to have an opportunity for the loans to be rescheduled? Every creditor sooner or later wants his money back. Isn't that so? If he wants his money back, let him come to such terms with us, which would mean investing as much as possible to our economy at present, invigorating it, benefitting from it, and having enough in the future for the repayment of loans. If we do not invigorate the economy, neither we nor our creditors will benefit.

REPORTAGE ON GLEMP'S APPOINTMENT AS CARDINAL

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comments

LD061311 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 6 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 6 Jan (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY noted that the elevation of Archbishop Jozef Glemp to the rank of cardinal took place already 18 months after his appointment to the office of Poland's primate, "an office which has centuries-long tradition in Poland".

"Worth mentioning is the fact that the paper decision came so soon after the now 53-year-old present cardinal-appointee assumed the office of primate," the paper wrote and said further:

"The news of the appointment made by Pope John Paul II caused no surprise. It could have been expected also because the Vatican remains true to tradition and the Polish church has held a prominent position in the European and universal church for a long time now."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY went on: "The decision by Pope John Paul II is of great importance also because of the difficult period in the life of our country experienced by the entire society. These difficulties and the resulting tensions have been and still are being exploited by various forces not excluding certain emigre centres (...) and extremist groupings in Poland in their deplorable efforts to undermine the prestige of Poland's primate. They make allusions deprived of any foundations suggesting that the primate differs from the pope with regard to the present stance of the Polish church in relation to the country's problems". "But such allegations have now been authoritatively and effectively rebuffed," ZYCIE WARSZAWY pointed out.

"The cardinalship will enhance further Primate Jozef Glemp's already very high prestige he enjoys both in Poland and in the international arena. Poland's primate will receive his cardinal's hat in the year of Pope John Paul's visit to Poland, a fact which also deserves special mention."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY expressed its congratulations to Primate Jozef Glemp on his elevation to the rank of cardinal.

Jaruzelski, Jablonski Congratulations

LD062104 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Jan -- In connection with the elevation of Archbishop Jozef Glemp to cardinalship, head of the Martial Council of National Redemption and Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski sent a message of congratulations and best wishes to the primate.

Glemp Sermon

LD062222 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2121 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Church celebrations took place today connected with the traditional Feast of Epiphany.

During Mass in the Cathedral Basilica of St John in Warsaw, the sermon was delivered by Jozef Glemp. Recalling recent statements by John Paul II on the need for dialogue between nations -- because perhaps we are on the brink of a great and dangerous conflict — he stated such a dialogue is necessary and possible. At the same time, the primate stressed the need for dialogue in our country saying: It requires patience and persistence.

Referring to his nomination as a cardinal, the primate stated: Pray that my service to the church and the nation should be in accordance with the will of God.

PZPR-ZSL JOINT MEETING HELD IN RADOM 6 JANUARY

LD062202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] A joint plenary meeting of the PZPR and ZSL voivodship committees began in Radom at 1000. It is examining the major development trends in agriculture and the food economy. Those present at the meeting include party Central Committee Politburo member Zofja Grzyb, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, and ZSL Supreme Committee Secretary Ryszard Nowak.

The meeting is being addressed by representatives of both political parties, including many workers and farmers, who with deep concern for the future of the country and the region are presenting their views and opinions on the production situation in agriculture, which is in many respects very unfavorable in the Radom region. The debate continues.

GLOWCZYK CHAIRS PZPR SOCIAL WELFARE COMMISSION

LD062136 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Jan -- The PUWP CC Social Policy Commission, chaired by alternate member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk today reviewed problems of social welfare.

Last year saw a considerable growth of means destined for aid to individual persons in need, to 9,000 million Zlotys or three times as much as in 1981. It is expected that this year the fund will grow to 15,000 million, it was stated. Also the number of social workers grew by 3,000 recently to over 7,700 at present. It is expected that the number of social workers will increase to 11,000 by 1985 and to 14,000 by 1990.

The commission found it urgent to elaborate a new law on state social welfare. It is necessary to create such a system of social welfare that would ensure correct and just use of means and coordination of undertakings of the state and social organizations and institutions and help develop local initiative and social control in caring for the needy.

Another urgent problem is the development of the welfare homes network. At present 25,000 people are on the waiting lists to such homes. The commission resolved to ask party voivodship committees to take necessary steps to solve the problem.

WARSAW COMMENTS ON SATIRICAL TELEVISION PROGRAM

LD061744 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Jan 83

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] To conclude this edition of Panorama from Radio Polonia in Warsaw, I wanted to say that we'll be passing over to the world of culture, but that's not quite correct as you will hear from the following remarks. They concern a recent television program which is a telling sign of Poland's political climate these days:

The political satire show known here as "The New Year Puppet Show, "featuring top Polish personalities who made themselves felt in various walks of life in this country, went on the air on 1 January after a break of 13 years. The show was a regular spot in Polish television schedules in the sixties and at that time was one of the most popular programs. It was famous for its bold, biting satire, excellent comment on topical issues, and therefore, when it was abandoned in 1969 it was conspicuously absent. Small wonder then that when it came back it attracted the attention of a television viewer here.

This year's show was compiled and presented by the staff of the television news, the current affairs broadcast with the largest audience. As it isn't easy to write political satire, they invited Poland's foremost satirical writers and performers. The latter naturally could only be heard since the show featured puppets resembling top politicians, sports personalities, and entertainers. The figures included Premier Jaruzelski, Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Janusz Obodowski, and several government ministers. The puppets representing each of the characters sang songs, summing up in a satirical form the person's achievements and failures in the year gone by.

Perhaps the most vivid characters were those of Zdzislaw Krasinski, the minister of prices, and Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban. The former was responsible for an overhaul of the price system early in 1982, an operation which hardly pleased housewives here. As for the government press spokesman, formerly a foremost Polish columnist, the show's puppets picked on his sharply worded answers to journalists at news conferences discussing Poland's internal affairs.

All in all the choice of characters was good, although one or two personalities could have been added. Naturally the show was widely commented on by the Monday press. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that the show was a test of the Polish sense of humor as concerns politics, which can by all means be a positive factor in overcoming their current difficulties.

RZECZPOSPOLITA COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S POLICIES

LD061740 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Jan -- "Two years of the Reagan rule failed to bring the United States or the world the peace which quite recently was within Washington's reach," political commentator Marian Podkowinski said in his article for RZECZPOSPOLITA today.

"Although the Republican policy, drifting onto a confrontational course, recently suffered the first setback, Reagan decided to keep the course, and it is under this motto that he has entered the second part of his term of office, and -- what is more -- there are no signs that he is going to change it," Podkowinski opined.

He pointed to what he termed the shortcomings of the implementation of Reagan's election programme both in his home and foreign policies and said the U.S. President and his team lacked professional skill in diplomacy.

The U.S. Administration is deaf to any argument that is not cohesive with its conservative policy inviting polemics, he said. "There are no signs that the President is going to check his policy in the next two years. What is more, he is going to run for another term to put the announced programme fully into effect. This means new provocations and conflicts worldwide, Podkowinski warned.

"Reagan still has no logical argument for his unilateral continuation of the arms race. His Dulles-type concepts which spring from the cold war period are unlikely to reassure (public) opinion in Europe or solve the problem of unemployment in the United States," he added.

"The moment the Reagan term started, Europe was confronted with problems which were first of all directed against it," Podkowinski remarked.

"Taking the meeting in Madrid as an example, we could see the American diplomacy's tactics as following intricate routes to a single target, which could be defined as constant controversies as a background for the implementation of its own plan of action."

The Reagan sanctions imposed on Poland gave the White House no points in its anti-communist strategy, and what is more were introduced against the majority of the U.S. public opinion, Podkowinski said.

Making reference to the situation in the Middle East and those countries "where American imperialism is holding strategic positions", the commentator said that "Reagan's two years in office have aggravated all the threats without a hope for cleaning the diplomatic foreground".

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PACT PROPOSAL, BLOC RIVALRIES

LD061826 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] In Prague the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee session has been published. A proposal for reaching an agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries on renouncing the use of force and on peaceful coexistence was drawn up. It is also stated in the declaration that nonalignment is an important factor for peace. At the end of the Prague session, here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Begin Sundic recording] If the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee had been held at the beginning of December last year, as was planned, its outcome probably would have been different. At the beginning of December, and later, up until the statement by Yuriy Andropov, the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 60th anniversary celebrations for the foundation of the USSR, the relations between the two blocs were at the lowest point in their existence.

U.S. President Reagan announced at the time the beginning of production of 100 intercontinental MX missiles and the members of the Atlantic pact announced the installation of almost 600 Pershing and cruise missiles on West European soil. The Soviet reaction, let us recall, was very categorical. Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov stated that the Soviet Union would reply in the same measure. Although the first reactions of the West to Andropov's speech and the appeal of the Supreme Soviet were negative, which is understood in the world as an additional indication of the increased confrontation between the two rival blocs, it was quickly shown that the negative assessments of the Soviet initiative were overhasty. Reagan's plan to produce 100 intercontinental missiles did not meet with the desired support in the U.S. Congress which, after closer examination of Andropov's proposal and the appeal of the Supreme Soviet, led the United States to request additional explanations from the Soviet Government. This as it turned out, contributed to a certain relaxation of the dangerous tension between the two superpowers.

Immediately following this, Yuriy Andropov gave his first interview to a U.S. journalist, in which the Soviet standpoints on relations with the United States were once again and, it could be said, more fully defined. In the good wishes he sent to the American people in 1983, Yuriy Andropov said that the Soviet and American peoples have a common enemy: the danger of war and everything which increases it. When it comes to the arms race, the two countries should halt the further stockpiling of arms, freeze their production at the present level, and reduce the existing potential by 25 percent. When this has been achieved, they should proceed even further. Andropov also came out for a Soviet-U.S. dialogue at the highest level and for the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Thus, in less than 15 days the tension between the two superpowers and the two blocs subsided and the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee just ended in Prague heralded new initiatives toward the West and, of course, the further strengthening of cooperation between the member-countries. A suggestion was made to the West to sign an agreement on renouncing the use of military force and on peaceful coexistence of the two blocs. This offer, regardless of how the Atlantic Pact will react to it, is not without its shortcomings, because peace which rests on the coexistence of military alliances can be neither lasting nor stable. The coexistence of blocs, on the other hand, strengthens and perpetuates the division of the world and puts the superpowers in the privileged position of continuing to hold the keys to war and peace in their hands. It is true that at the present there is no more urgent task than to prevent a new war, but in the actions which lead to this goal the world outside the bloc should also have a voice because it has done this in the best possible way up until now. [end recording]

MOJSOV CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE 6 JANUARY

Received by Mitterrand

LD061738 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, January 6 (TANJUG) -- Relations and prospects for cooperation between France and Yugoslavia, both bilaterally and internationally, have been developing successfully. This was the basic idea of what President Francois Mitterrand of France said Thursday while receiving Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Opinions on home policies and international activities of the two countries were exchanged during the Mitterrand-Mojsov meeting. Trends in the Nonaligned Movement and the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi next March were also discussed. Also today, Lazar Mojsov transmitted a message from Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, to President Mitterrand.

Mojsov arrived Wednesday for an official visit to France on an invitation from Claude Cheysson, France's minister for external relations.

Holds Press Conference With Cheysson

LD062338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2114 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, January 6 (TANJUG) -- The stands of Yugoslavia and France on major international issues are identical or very close, stated Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov Thursday afternoon, assessing his dialogue with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

At a joint press conference in Paris Cheysson spoke similarly of the content and results of the Franco-Yugoslav political talks which closed this evening.

Mojsov said he was pleased with today's meeting with President Francois Mitterrand to whom he had handed a message from President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic. In the message Stambolic renewed an invitation to Mitterrand to visit Yugoslavia. The French president's reaction to the invitation was very favourable, said Mojsov. "We hope to be able this year to offer our hospitality to the president of France," he added.

Answering a question in connection with the activity of the extremist anti-Yugoslav political emigration, Mojsov recalled the origins and ideology of the hostile forces acting against Yugoslavia from abroad. Theirs is the same ideology as the one whose creators helped the fascist invaders and were defeated in the war, he noted. That is why Yugoslavs react sharply to any attempt to fan up the old divisions and enmities in their midst and to jeopardise their unity and brotherhood, Mojsov said.

Noting that France's hospitality and tradition of asylum are well known, Mojsov warned that no sight should be lost in France too of what the extremist anti-Yugoslav emigration is up to what are its aims.

Our contacts with the representatives of French diplomacy are continuing and we hope that they will understand why we are sensitive to such activities which are always stepped up at times of broader tensions and crises in the world, Mojsov said.

Mojsov and Cheysson were asked whether France would be invited to attend the seventh nonaligned summit as an observer. The Yugoslav foreign secretary replied that the Nonaligned Movement is not an organization and that no formal status is required in order to support its policy. Therefore, France too needs no formal status in order to contribute to the cause of the nonaligned countries and their commitments, Mojsov said, adding that France "is an ally of the nonaligned in the world of the aligned."

The countries whose representatives will meet in New Delhi know that France is "resolutely on their side," the French foreign minister stressed. It is essential for us that our policy be understood. As an independent country we are members of an alliance, and, consequently, we are not nonaligned, Cheysson said. He added, however, that France supports the Nonaligned Movement and that it is less important whether it will have some formal status, he specified.

Meets With C. randagor

LD071010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, January 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, who is currently on an official visit to France, met Thursday evening with French Secretary of State for European Affairs Andre Charandagor.

Their talks focused on Yugoslavia's relations with the European Community. Mojsov and Charandagor agreed on the need to invest fresh efforts to balance bilateral trade in which Yugoslavia records a deficit and to expand and diversify cooperation between Yugoslav enterprises and the European "Ten."

Possibilities for further financial cooperation were also discussed.

RIBICIC RECEIVES PCI'S PAJETTA 6 JANUARY

LD061821 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 6 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Mitja Ribicic and member of the Directorate of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI) Giancarlo Pajetta today, Thursday, in their talks in Belgrade, assessed highly the cooperation between the two communist parties and reaffirmed readiness for this cooperation to be developed and diversified by new contents.

Ribicic and Pajetta (on a brief visit to Yugoslavia) exchanged views and information on social developments in Yugoslavia and Italy and on the perspectives of the development of LCY-PCI relations. They also discussed current international events, trends in the communist and workers' movements, and international activities of the two parties.

Ribicic advised Pajetta about the LCY activities in the enforcement of the decisions and stands from the 12th LCY Congress, particularly as regards the implementation of the country's economic stabilization programme and the further development of socialist self-management.

Pajetta spoke about socio-economic situation in Italy and about preparations for the 16th PCI Congress.

ADMIRAL MAMULA ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY 21 DECEMBER

AU051025 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2268, 30 Dec 82 pp 9-12

["Text" of speech by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at the session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber in Belgrade on 21 December]

[Text] The planning for the finance resources necessary for the requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in 1983 is based on the assessment of the military-political situation in the world, especially in Europe and in the Mediterranean, and on our understanding of the material possibilities of our country, in which respect we especially bear in mind the need for the widest possible and active incorporation of our Armed Forces in our social action for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. The Federal Secretariat of National Defense has carried out changes and additions to the medium-term plan of development of the YPA for the period 1983-85, whereby the annual Army development plans and programs have been adapted as much as possible to existing conditions and economic feasibility for their implementation. However, despite maximum appreciation of the economic difficulties confronting us, it has not been possible to change substantially the target objectives and the policy of development of the YPA during the period, as agreed earlier, because of the present, very complex military-political situation and the resulting need to constantly strengthen the defense capability of our society.

It has become obvious that the deep-seated crisis of the overall system of international political and economic relations which is primarily the result of the bloc division of the world, of the domination aspirations of the great powers and their intensified reciprocal rivalry, is not of a transient nature but has to be reckoned with on a long-term basis. The policy of force and of interference in the internal affairs of other countries is accompanied -- and partly conditioned by -- the intensified arms race, exacerbation of relations between the great powers and blocs, escalation of conflicts in focal points of crisis, and by the increasingly difficult international economic situation. The military force is increasingly becoming one of the main supporting factors in the realization of the strategic goals of big powers and blocs. And at the same time, the role of the military factor not only in international relations but in the internal life of many countries is constantly growing.

All disarmament negotiations have so far been without result and without any reliable prospect of success, primarily because of a lack of reciprocal trust and of readiness by the main protagonists to limit the role of military power in international relations or to accept disarmament as an aspect of the consolidation of international security.

Arms Race Is the Most Concrete Threat to World Peace

The confrontation between the great powers and bloc is being transferred to all areas in the world and to all fields of international relations. This has very negative consequences, primarily for the nonaligned countries. The economic difficulties in which all the developing countries find themselves and the pressure exercised upon them have entailed increasingly diverse groupings and increasingly serious consequences concerning ensuring unity both within the Nonaligned Movement and in regional organizations and interstate institutions.

The current arms race is acquiring fresh impulses and represents the most concrete threat to world peace: As an aspect of war preparations it threatens the security of all countries.

Enormous financial resources and long-term progress of the development of the armaments and of the Armed Forces have been secured for this rivalry. Military expenditure in the world amounts to about $640 billion, which represents an increase of over 56 percent during the past 5-year period. In this connection the military-industrial complex has grown and has been strengthened to such an extent that it has become an unavoidable political and economic factor in the contemporary world. Evaluations reveal that military industry alone today employs over 6 million people and that in manufacturing activity for war requirements and in various aspects of war preparations, about 60 million people and an enormous scientific and technological potential are involved. During the past 5 years the Armed Forces have been increased by 2.2 million people or 9.3 percent, amounting now to over 25 million people.

Despite the fact that the largest concentration of military forces is constantly maintained in Europe, the military factor continues to be strengthened here.

European countries have about 7.5 million people under arms (excluding territorial defense forces, police and paramilitary formations), about 63,000 tanks, about 18,000 combat aircraft and helicopters, about 2,400 warships and long lists of other military material.

In addition to a pronounced strengthening of the nuclear forces in the European area of war operations, the Armed Forces continue to introduce new generations of tanks, combat aircraft, ships and other means of war. This modernization process is aimed at radically increasing the destructive power, precision, mobility and durability of the individual types of weapons. The weapons capable of a wide area effect occupy an important place. By their effect, these weapons are similar to the tactical nuclear combat weapons. In view of the fact that the destructive power of classical weapons has increased by about 12 times as compared to the weapons of World War II, the possibility is now being considered of waging a long conventional war in Europe.

The costs of the modern weapons systems are also increasing simultaneously with their increasing effectiveness. Thus, for instance, a modern fighter bomber (without its weapons and infrastructure) costs between $16 and $22 million, a tank or a self-propelled antiaircraft gun costs about $2.5 million and a frigate costs between $120 and $200 million.

Simultaneously with the strengthening of the conventional forces, the existing nuclear potential and the current reexamination of nuclear doctrines indicate an increased danger of a limited nuclear war in Europe. The production of neutron weapons is primarily taking place with a view toward employing these weapons in the European area of war operations. The total strength of the armed forces in Europe and especially their reserve detachments and their capacity for strategic maneuvering in the area of war operations are also increasing.

None of the Crisis Hotbeds Has Been Liquidated But New Hotbeds Have Appeared

A general increase in military exercise activities which are extending to all regions of the world but are still mainly concentrated in Europe is one of the consequences of the worsened military-political situation. The basic goal of these activities is to create as many frontline forces as possible, forces that are in the highest state of combat readiness and prepared for sudden action, and to provide a constant demonstration of force in those regions and against those countries which one wants to frighten or compel to make concessions.

According to incomplete information, over 130 major national and pact exercises were held in Europe in the course of this year, in which over 1.4 million men took part: About 80 of these exercises and maneuvers took place in south Europe and in the Mediterranean. This suggests to us that, parallel with the point of gravity of the confrontation, the point of gravity of exercise activities, too, is shifting in the direction of the Near and the Middle East, including the Balkan area and the wider area around our country.

As a logical consequence of the increasingly acute international situation, not one focal point of crisis was eliminated last year, while fresh ones were opened up with the result that eight wars are being conducted in the world today with the involvement of enormous manpower and material potential. The question of an early conclusion of the war between Iraq and Iran is completely uncertain. Furthermore, behind the belligerent parties, a number of third countries are being aligned in an increasingly direct way, and there are regroupings in the region which will have major consequences on the overall relations in the Near East and Middle East area. The latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the genocide of the Palestinian people and the most brutal use of force have removed this area even further from stable peace.

The crisis trends in the Near East and the Middle East are accompanied by a spreading of military bases and the presence in other ways of big powers as well as by a concentration of weapons in that region and along the approaches to it. The forces for rapid military intervention are being rapidly strengthened and detachments of these forces and stocks of weapons and military equipment are being gradually moved to the regions where they will probably be employed. All this not only intensifies the dangers in that region but reflects on our security because the Balkans, too, are becoming increasingly important in the context of this situation.

Between Negative Elements for Our Security and Encouraging Trends

The latest events in Albania, particularly the purges and the settling of accounts carried out by Enver Hoxha, show that a serious internal crisis exists in that country. This fact, and the crude attacks on Yugoslavia and the continuation of the enemy and irredentist policy of the Albanian leadership toward our country aimed at hampering our measures to stabilize the situation in Kosovo, quite understandably attract our attention.

Within the framework of the negative developments which are increasingly approaching our area, methods and forms of special warfare are being increasingly applied against our country which -- because of its self-management socialist system, its role in the nonaligned world and because of its strategic position -- was always exposed to this form of undermining activity in the past, activity aimed at undermining the unity of the country and ultimately at destabilizing the country. This is why the security of our country in this complex international situation is conditioned by the state of sociopolitical and economic relations, its resilience to all internal and outside destabilization attempts and by our defense preparations.

Although in the present military-political situation negative elements have gained the upper hand, which have a substantial impact on our security, the situation has some encouraging signs. What is particularly significant is that the nonaligned countries surmounted the actual difficulties concerning the seventh summit conference. It is certain that the nonaligned countries meeting in New Delhi will provide an important encouragement to the peaceful solution of international problems. Thanks primarily to the group of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe the CSCE continuity has been preserved.

The antiwar mood of the people throughout the world, especially their opposition to nuclear armament, is growing. The majority of UN countries are more and more forcefully advocating disarmament and a solution of problems in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. The continuation of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on limiting nuclear missiles, the resumption of the Soviet-Chinese dialogue on the normalization of mutual relations, and the prospects for easing the situation in Poland rank among the positive developments of the international situation.

The Country's Defense and Protection Forces Are Increasing

Comrade Tito's views and the decisions of the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses, which laid down the directions of the further development of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept, were the basis on which our very broad and intensive activity was based and carried out. The implementation of our concept and the development of our armed forces took place in conditions of unfavorable international relations, and difficulties on the internal plane, particularly in our complex economic situation. This required all all-people's defense and social self-protection factors to involve themselves to the maximum and to make great efforts so as to implement the further development tasks.

The process of the socialization of defense and security activity was continued, so much so that it is increasingly becoming an integral part of the overall activity of our working people and citizens and of all the factors of the political and socioeconomic system of our country. This has contributed to the mounting strength of our defense-protection system and to better preparedness and organization of all its subjective factors for defense against armed aggression and other threats to the security of the country.

The constant development of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system as an integral function of socialist self-management also required a further elaboration of our concept and doctrine. This year, several new theoretical-doctrinal and legal-normative documents, such as the Strategy of Armed Struggle, Directives for SFRY Defense Against Aggression, the Law on All-People's Defense, and others, have been completed. It is in this manner that our concept of defense and protection is being confirmed and constantly perfected as a complete doctrinal, ideological-political and military strategic concept. The adoption of these documents is very important for the further development of this concept and for strengthening the country's entire defense capability. Significant results have been achieved in implementing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection as regards the organizational buildup strengthening the material basis, the technical modernization and the entire readiness of all structures of the defense and protection system and, in this connection, our conceptual orientation that defense and protection are inseparable social functions has been confirmed. In the future, efforts must be made to further develop the concept, especially as regards strengthening the unified defense and protection system and finding suitable forms of mutually linking all the subjective factors participating in the country's defense preparations.

The all-people's defense and social self-protection system and our Armed Forces are a guarantee of our defense and a powerful factor in the internal stability of our self-management system. They make a significant contribution to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity and to the strengthening of the togetherness of our nations and nationalities. Hence the efforts and the concern of the working class and of all working people and citizens of Yugoslavia, at a time of economic and other difficulties, always to devise ways and means -- by setting aside the necessary resources and in other ways -- of creating favorable conditions for the further buildup of our Armed Forces, strengthening and enhancing at the same time their revolutionary, popular and social character.

Many results were achieved in this respect in 1982, and it can be said with certainty that during this past year our Armed Forces were equipped even better to resist a possible aggressor in the defense of the independence of our country and the achievements of our revolution.

The tasks of further development and technical modernization of the Armed Forces are being fulfilled in accordance with their place and role within the all-people's defense and social self-protection system.

The Striking Power and Firepower of Army and Territorial Defense Are Increasing

We have continued to train the YPA as the strike section of our united Armed Forces with the objective of making it ready rapidly and efficiently to act in the eventuality of a threat to the security of our country, primarily as reliably as possible, to foil all kinds of surprises and to secure the conditions for the mobilization and operational deployment of our entire Armed Forces and for an organized transition of our society into a state of war. We are paying exceptional attention to the question of surprise, not only because of the present very complex military-political situation but because of Yugoslavia's geostrategic position and the characteristic of the Yugoslav theater of operations. In 1982 the YPA was equipped with modern reconnaisance and observation systems and combat means which increased the efficiency of the antiarmor and air defense systems, fire support, maneuverability command of forces, and of securing their rear. In this respect, importance was laid on the development of the land forces, their organizational improvement, technical modernization and greater intergration of the services into combined units. An important improvement of this service was achieved in the training of combined units and in increasing their firepower and maneuver capability.

New modern aircraft, helicopters and means of combat have been introduced into our air force, which increased the combat capability of this service, particularly its capability to support the land forces and our Navy. We improved our air defense system with rocket and barrel gun weapons in all important areas of deployment of the main groups of our Armed Forces, reserves, and of objects of special significance.

The improvement and the training of our Navy as an efficient defense of our sea border were also continued. Special attention was paid to the construction and purchase of modern and efficient ships for our naval forces, and of coastal defense guns having greater range and fire ability.

In order to present a complete picture of the modernization of the Armed Forces, I want to say something about equipping the territorial defense system, although this is not a specific subject of discussion on the budget of the Yugoslav People's Army because the territorial defense system is financed by work organizations, the sociopolitical communities, the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

In 1982, the funds available for arming and equipping territorial defense were, just like in the YPA, somewhat smaller than in previous years. As far as the most modern weapons for massive antiarmor and air defense systems are concerned, priority was given to equipping territorial defense with weapons manufactured in Yugoslavia, whereby the firepower of territorial defense and especially of its maneuverable section was increased. In proportion to the rate of acquisition of new weapons and equipment from Yugoslav industry and partly from imports, the YPA continued -- as in past years -- to transfer weapons and equipment to territorial defense. This is an important factor in equipping this most massive force of our country and the broadest form of the society's organized resistance.

The organizational and doctrinal buildup of territorial defense developed in the direction of further improving the forces, especially their area structures, for complex all-people's defense and social self-protection tasks as a comprehensive concept of the security of the country and of each of its parts.

In the future development of territorial defense efforts will be directed into modernization and training without significantly numerically increasing the units which during this period attained their optimum size, sufficient for the implementation of the tasks in all operational and combat situations.

Our Own Production and Scientific Potential for Equipping Armed Forces

All these results in the build-up and strengthening of our Armed Forces have mainly been achieved with the use of our own scientific, research development and production potential. During the current year several hundred research and development programs have been worked on in the area of military skills, technical sciences, medical and social sciences, military economics and military construction. In addition to scientific institutions and other YPA structures, over 180 scientific, research, development and production organizations outside the armed forces (26 faculties, 45 institutes, 13 research-development centers and about 100 production organizations) were involved in the realization of these programs.

The armament means and systems and the military equipment developed as a result of our own research and development work are modern and have a high technological standard. They meet the requirements of their combat use and are simultaneously adapted to the all-people's defense concept. In this manner, one of the essential premises of the concept that our own production of weapons and military equipment must be the main source of equipping our armed forces in peace and war is being realized. Yugoslav industry is capable of producing over 400 various armament and military equipment means and systems for the YPA and territorial defense. The overall physical volume of production by the armaments and military equipment industry in 1982 was five percent up from production volume in 1981. At the same time the process of mastering was completed and serial production begun of several new modern armament and military equipment means and systems that we developed. In 1981-82, the process of modernizing and expanding the capacities of the arms and military equipment industry continued to the extent permitted by the available financial resources. A large number of new technologies and technological processes were introduced whereby the necessary conditions were created to a considerable extent for manufacturing new complex armaments and military equipment for the needs of our Armed Forces and for exports.

In 1982, noticeable results were also achieved in the preparations for manufacturing armaments and military equipment under war conditions. These preparations included a partial acquisition of the necessary reserves of raw materials and producer goods, special tools and additional equipment for the organizations of associated labor which do not produce armaments in peacetime.

The military-economic and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries is successfully developing and has reached a considerably high level despite the very complex military-political and economic conditions in the world. The military-economic cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries is especially intensive. The substance of this cooperation is increasingly diverse and includes exports of scientific and military equipment and services, transfer of technology, complete engineering in the sphere of investment construction, technical assistance, training of cadres and the like.

Country Defends Itself With Its Overall Stability

In 1982, very intensive work was carried out to train and educate the Armed Forces and prepare other subjective factors for their all-people's defense and social self-protection tasks, and this work was coupled with the intensified efforts of the commands, staffs and institutions to attain a higher quality, intensify combat readiness and strengthen the moral-political unity in all units of our wartime Armed Forces.

On the basis of the tasks envisaged for the current 5-year period and the conclusions of the conferences held at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the YPA commands and the territorial defense staffs put the emphasis in the training and school eduction processes in 1982 on the following: coordinating the system of combat training and military schooling with the changes in the laws on all people's defense and military service; joint training of Armed Forces and other all-people's defense and social self-protection subjective factors; training commands, staffs and units for struggle against the forces of special warfare; training and preparing all structures of our society for armed struggle and organized forms of resistance against the aggressor especially in any temporarily occupied territories and in cities; and preparations to accept and train women soldiers and to school them in reserve officers schools starting in 1988.

We paid special attention to the rationalization of the organization of the military school system and the modernization of the teaching process, whereby we created the conditions for shortening the duration of schooling and for schooling coupled with work.

Noticeable results have also been achieved in the schooling and perfecting of the teaching cadres, in accordance with the development and modernization of the Armed Forces, the development of military-scientific thinking, the introduction of new combat and technical means and the like.

As for securing high-quality officer cadres to meet the needs of the Armed Forces, the problem of insufficient response of candidates for military schools, especially the response from some of the regions, has not yet been eliminated. For this reason we are unable to ensure to a sufficient extent an even representation of peoples and nationalities in the officer cadres on active service. We expect the full cooperation and assistance of all subjective factors in society to fulfill this task.

We consider the training of the structures outside the Armed Forces for their all-people's defense and social self-protection tasks as a very important strategic question of our overall defense preparations and we regard the level of that training and preparedness as an essential yardstick of society's readiness and ability to under-undertake defense and protection. Significant results have been achieved in this field especially in training youth. Over 3 million people of both sexes and all age groups have gone through systematic defense and protection training.

The mass training of the population which is carried out through various forms of practical and theoretical preparations in local communities, communes, organizations of associated labor and other structures of the society is considerably lagging and therefore we will have to become more intensively engaged in this sphere in the coming year.

In addition to Its Regular Tasks, the Army Is Included in All Currents of Social Development

Proceeding from our firm conviction that the country defends itself with its total stability, YPA members support and implement in practice all the measures and actions initiated in our society to overcome present difficulties and strengthen its stability.

In this sense, through widely ramified ideological-political work we interpret the purpose and the meaning of all these measures, as laid down by the LC and other state leadership, and strive to carry them out as consistently and as efficiently as possible in our military organization.

As during the previous years, this year the YPA was incorporated in all the trends of the social and particularly, the political and economic development of our country. There was no significant economic or socio-political action in which men, officers and civilian personnel serving the YPA did not take part. Although priority was always given to the tasks and commitments relative to the units' combat capability and our country's defense capability, army members took part in building roads, bridges and water supply networks, afforestation of bare mountain terrain, construction of memorial parks and sport facilities, gathering of harvest, elimination of the consequences of natural disasters and etcetera.

Every year tens of thousands of young people in the YPA acquire professional qualifications in a number of trades. To give an example, in 1982 over 16,000 drivers of various categories, 900 qualified transport personnel, 2,750 engineering machine operators and a great number of other specialists necessary to our society have been trained.

The military medical institutions this year made a great contribution to the health care of the members of our Armed Forces and of citizens. In the YPA Permanent Health Institution over 36,000 citizens (civilians) were treated this year -- that is, 40 percent of the total number of those treated. Over 560,000 specialized medical examinations and over 2.9 million diagnostic therapeutic procedures were carried out.

Within the framework of general efforts for economic stabilization in all YPA units and institutions, concrete measures and actions are being undertaken. Thus, for instance, within the framework of economy measures not a single liquid fuel boiler has been built in the Army during the past 3 years, with the result that the consumption of this fuel was reduced by 12.4 percent. More than half of the barracks built their own water sources for their technical requirements, while in 1982 YPA units and institutions carried out work on 123 objects, thereby saving 330 million dinars. A further expansion of these activities is planned for the next and the subsequent years and these activities will thereby compensate for the shortage of funds especially for the construction of small projects.

Agricultural production on Army territory was intensified as well. This year the area under cultivation was increased by 11 percent, vegetable production by 10 percent, products of meat and meat production by 12 percent, animal fodder production by 13 percent and wood for heating purposes 29 percent. With these and other measures to rationally and economically carry out our tasks, we managed, despite the fact that we had fewer resources at our disposal, to maintain the achieved standard of living of soldiers.

The standard of living of military personnel on active service and of civilian personnel serving in the YPA was conditioned in 1982 by the high increase of prices and the cost of living, which have to a considerable extent reduced the results of the measures that had been taken. The standard of living of YPA members was within the framework established by the 1982 development policy, within the limits of available resources and of material possibilities of our society.

The personal incomes of the army military and civilian personnel in this year were increased within the limts of the possibilities stipulated by the resolution on the socioeconomic development of the SFRY in 1982. Other personal incomes of YPA members, such as per diem allowances, compensations for separation from families, subsidies for annual vacations and the like, were not increased.

The military pensions were also brought into line with the increased personal incomes of the army military personnel although there were problems in obtaining the necessary funds for this purpose.

In this manner the YPA consistently complied with the demand, within the framework of the economic stabilization measures, to also reduce personal spending to realistic limits. In this connection I want to emphasize that, as a result of the rise in prices and the costs of living above the planned limits, the real value of personal incomes in the YPA and the incomes of pensioned military personnel has further declined this year.

As a result of increasing construction costs, there were difficulties in securing apartments for the military personnel on active service and for the civilian personnel serving in the YPA.

All this leads to the conclusion that, in 1982, the standard of living of the Army military personnel and the civilian personnel serving in the YPA has seriously declined and that it will further continue to decline in 1983 as a result of the requirements of the development policy and the measures reducing all types of spending.

YPA members, however, are ready, together with the working class, to bear their share of the burden of stabilization so that we can extricate ourselves from the difficulties, in which we now find ourselves. We are confident that other working people and citizens of our country share this readiness.

The basic value of the implementation of the economic stabilization measures in the YPA is in the fact that the awareness has been developed and strengthened among a majority of its members that these measures are of a long term character and comprehensive, that their implementation has an extraordinary social and political importance, in addition to its political importance, and that these measures and their implementation represent the key issue of the further development of socialist self-management and of strengthening our country's defense capability and reputation in the world.

This short review shows that, in 1982, priority has been given and continues to be given to securing the necessary funds only for those tasks which directly affect the improvement of the combat readiness of units and institutions and primarily for the purchases of armaments and military equipment, research and development work, the modernization of training and military schools, obtaining and perfecting the necessary cadres, the necessary land work for the needs of the armed forces and the modernization of the facilities for manufacturing and repairing armaments and military equipment.

In order to reduce the resources to finance the YPA as much as possible, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense again reexamined all its requirements in the coming year, put off the realization of a number of these tasks and reduced parts of its expenditure, giving priority only to those tasks which have a direct bearing on the YPA combat capability. In this way and as a result of the measures taken to economically and rationally use resources, we managed to keep the dimensions of our tasks within the framework of resources amounting to 5.2 percent of our national income instead of the 5.8 percent established by the Yugoslav social plan, upon which YPA development programs and plans for the period 1981-1985 were originally conceived. Despite the reduction in the resources, and therefore also of a part of the programs, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense estimates that with the proposed resources in the federal budget, amounting to 157,068,000,000 dinars, it will maintain the continuity of the modernization and combat training of the YPA and secure the most necessary requirements for its regular life and work.

It is with this goal in mind that the further technical modernization of units and the increased combat effectiveness of the arms, branches and services of the Armed Forces are planned. In this connection priority will be given to the requirements of antiarmor combat and combat against airborne attacks, air defense, securing successful leadership and command and other combat requirements connected with a successful conduct of a modern defensive war.

For this reason a certain number of development programs of domestic production of some major and complex armament and military equipment means, and especially those designed for antiarmor combat and air defense, will be even more intensified. The main directions of the buildup will be aimed at improving the organizational structure and formation of the YPA units and even more effectively integrating different arms of the forces within combined unites; modernizing the training and military schools in accordance with the organizational and technical modernization of the armed forces and the development of military science and skills; modernization and efficiency of the system of rear security and especially of the supply services together with an even firmer reliance on the production and service potential of the society; creating and replenishing the necessary reserves of war materials; doing only the most necessary amount of construction and modernization of projects for storing, maintaining and repairing technical equipment in order to ensure its proper functioning and combat readiness; and securing all other necessary needs for the regular life and work of units and institutions as well as the elementary needs of the standard of living of members of the YPA. All necessary measures will be taken to maintain the standard of food, clothing and accomodation of soldiers and cadets at the current level. At the same time, personal incomes of YPA personnel on active duty will continue to be coordinated with the standard of living in the society.

In fulfilling the tasks of equipping the YPA with weapons and military equipment, maximum efforts will be made to rely on the development and production capacities of our own country and to restrict imports to the highest technology which we now cannot produce ourselves.

Necessary attention will be devoted to accelerating the process of mastering the production of new means produced on the basis of our own development or under foreign licences as well as to forming, increasing and renewing the reserve stocks of war materials and the stocks of raw materials and producer goods for manufacturing and repairing weapons and military equipment. For this reason the scientific institutions and other institutes outside the YPA and the development organs of the specialized industries and of a number of other organizations of associated labor will continue to be engaged in research and development programs for the needs of the Armed Forces as well as in mastering the producer goods, electronic components and other technologies and spare parts. In the sphere of weapons and military equipment manufacturing, priority will continue to be given -- in relation to the construction of new capacities -- to modernizing, expanding, maintaining and efficiently utilizing the existing capacities.

It is planned to build and modernize only the most necessary installations for storing, maintaining and repairing technical equipment and for advancing the existing and mastering the new technology to repair new equipment. This will thereby insure a satisfactory level of proper functioning and combat readiness of equipment.

The building activity and land work of the YPA will be carried out in accordance with the social orientation that, in 1983, the investment front should continue to be narrowed and, in conformity with this orientation, priority will be given to the projects which are expected to be completed in 1983. The construction of new projects will be started only if any special operational needs require it. The planned dynamic housing construction will have to be slowed down because of the shortage of funds.

Military-economic and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries will continue to be channelled into modernization of the existing and mastering new production of armament and military equipment means, as well as further intensification of this cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries.

In training and education, the main emphasis will be placed -- in addition to the further efforts to strengthen the moral-political state -- on an even more complete training for antiarmor combat and air defense, on perfecting the military schools' training and instruction plans and programs with new contents connected with the introduction of new technical war equipment and the development of military science, on preparing and training all members of the Armed Forces for performing their combat tasks jointly with other structures of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system, on further socializing their activity and on providing professional and technical assistance to the structures outside the armed forces in their preparations and training for their all-people's defense and social self-protection tasks. In accordance with these tasks, in 1983, new unified programmatic foundations for various levels of all-people's defense and social self-protection training will be introduced and adopted. Thereby the system of this training, coupled with perfecting its organization and other things, will become more effective and unified throughout SFRY territory.

In 1983 Priority Will Be Given to Development Tasks and Technical Modernization

In obtaining and developing the necessary cadres, efforts will be made to solve in the best possible way the problem of basic sources for replenishing the officer cadres of the Armed Forces. For this reason the Federal Secretariat for National Defense has initiated the preparation of fundamental studies concerning the cadre problems in the Armed Forces. We expect that an adequate settlement of the status problems of officer cadres, which will basically insure that the renumeration and advancement in the service will be even more clearly based on the results of work and will be coupled with a constant ideological-political and military professional improvement, will result in a great interest in military vocation and will thereby make possible as qualitative a selection of officer cadres as possible and insure a more favorable national and regional representation among the officer cadres.

In 1983, too, we will take the necessary measures to maintain the standard of food, clothing and accomodation of soldiers and cadets at the current level. At the same time, the personal incomes of the military personnel of active service will be coordinated with the resolution of development in 1983 and with the movement of the standard of living in the society.

The outlined orientations for 1983 clearly shows that, as regards securing the necessary funds, priority will be given to development tasks, primarily tasks of technical modernization that will make a direct contribution to increased combat readiness of YPA and our armed forces as a whole. To this end about 48 percent of total resources at the disposal of the YPA in 1983 will be spent.

We are aware of the complex nature of the military-political situation in the world and our internal difficulties, which we are trying to surmount. All subjective factors of all-people's defense and social self-protection and all responsible social factors, including this chamber, are responsible for foreseeing what the future will bring for us and for insuring that we will not await it unprepared. As regards members of the Armed Forces and especially the YPA, I want to emphasize that we will strive at all levels of leadership and command, in 1983, just as until now, to fulfill the tasks entrusted to us in the spirit of the adopted LCY decisions and policy to insure that the necessary results will be achieved with the approved budget funds and with our own efforts and to insure such a combat readiness of the Armed Forces which meets the needs of a complete defense of the country's freedom, integrity and independence in this period.